

THE  
LAWYERS' CLUB



THE GOTHIC WINDOW

FOR DESCRIPTION SEE BACK OF COVER



Celery and Olives

\*\*\*

Manhattan Clam Chowder or Consomme

\*\*\*

1. SLICED SIRLOIN OF BEEF BORDELAISE
2. ROAST LONG ISLAND DUCKLING, Bing Cherry Sauce
3. FILET OF LEMON SOLE SAUTE ALMONDINE
4. BROILED FRESH STRIPED BASS MAITRE D'HOTEL

\*\*\*

Potato and Vegetable

\*\*\*

Mixed Green Salad

\*\*\*

Ice Cream

\*\*\*

Coffee Tea Milk

\*\*\*

Open Bar

\$15.00 per person

AULD  
LANG  
SYNE



## THE GOTHIC WINDOW

in

## THE LAWYERS' CLUB

THE outstanding feature of the Club is the stained glass window at the easterly end of the main dining room. At first glance one may think it is a church window but on careful scrutiny he will discern that it tells the story of the growth and development of the law from its source, the divine law, which is symbolized in the window by the tables of stone bearing the Ten Commandments at the top, to the merger of the Roman and English laws into our law, symbolized by the Temple of Justice at the bottom.

There are three main divisions of the window and each division is divided into seven panels. In the central division, under the tables of stone is a tree bearing the arms of the United States and beneath it the arms of Winchester, the capital of England when the Kings of Wessex became kings of all England, though it always had a formidable rival in London, and the center of learning and education under King Alfred, and of Canterbury, the see of Lanfranc, a pioneer in the renaissance of Roman Law, who brought law and discipline to the Normans and later as primate of England held a leading position in the councils of William the Conqueror. Beneath the coats of arms are the shields of four of the barons, who forced the Magna Charta from King John in 1215 A.D. Below the tree are depicted the Domesday Book, the record of the great survey of England executed for William the Conqueror, who was King of England from 1066 to 1087, an ancient ship with "Mayflower" on the pennant flying from the masthead, the figure of Justice and the Temple of Justice.

The upper group of three panels in the division on the left portrays Roman Law, with the Justinian (484-565) in a white and gold robe as the central figure. He is sitting on a throne with an open scroll in his right hand and a basket, symbolic of the right of taxation, in his left hand. On Justinian's right, robed in green, is Tribonian, under whom by Justinian's appointment the Roman Laws were consolidated and abridged.

The bases of these three panels are small scenes with the following captions numbered from left to right:

1. *"Usufruct is the right to enjoy the use and product of another man's property without encroachment on the substance thereof."*
2. *"On marriage and the rights of husband and wife."*
3. *"Restitution in integrum. Relief is given to one who is in a state of servitude."*

The lower group of three panels in the division on the left shows the origins of Roman Law,—the laws of the Medes and Persians, of the Egyptians and of the Roman Republic.

The upper group of three panels in the division on the right pictures the English Law with William the Conqueror as its central figure.

The bases of these three panels are small scenes with the following captions numbered from left to right:

4. *"If any one depart his life intestate be it through neglect be it through sudden death let not the Lord take more than His lawful heriot."*
5. *"There was not a single hide nor a rood of land in all England that was not set down in the accounts."*
6. *"If a man be slain we estimate all equally dear English and Danish at eight half marks of pure gold."*

The lower group of three panels in this division containing pictures of "The Shire Moot" "Cnut the Dane" and Lanfranc, depict the origin of the English Law,—the laws of the Saxons, of the Danes and of the Romans in Normandy.